

The translucent leech (in live state) had a pinkish white ground colour, profusely ornamented with dull green pigment cells on the dorsal surface. It had three pairs of eyes disposed in two subparallel rows. The first and second pairs were situated on third and fourth rings respectively, while the third pair was on the seventh ring, separated from the others by two annuli.

We are thankful to Dr. B. Biswas of the Zoological Survey of India for letting us identify the specimen and make this interesting record.

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MAHESH CHANDRA
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[Two earlier instances of leeches feeding on snakes have been recorded in the *Journal*. Wall collected two unidentified freshwater leeches from the mouth of a Copperheaded Ratsnake (*Elaphe radiata*) which he caught in water (Vol. 23 : 208 ; 1914), and Kinloch records a land leech on a species of *Dryophis* which he caught on the ground in a coffee estate in the Nelliampathy Hills (Vol. 28 : 557 ; 1922).—EDS.]

REFERENCE

HARDING, W. A. & MOORE, J. P. (1927): Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma. Hirudinea : 88-90. London. Taylor and Francis.

15. INTERTIDAL ENTOPROCTA AND ECTOPROCTA (BRYOZOA) OF BOMBAY

(With one plate)

In this second paper in the series on the marine fauna of Bombay are listed the Entoprocta and Ectoprocta. These two phyla were earlier included as two groups under the phylum Bryozoa, also known as Polyzoa but were assigned phylum rank by Hatschek (1888) and are now accepted as such by most workers.

Most of the taxonomic work on these phyla done in India is on forms living in fresh water. Thus Annandale has published a series of papers between 1907 and 1916. Seshaiya (1946) described a new species of *Urnatella* from Annamalainagar (South India). Marine forms from India have been studied by Thornely (1907) and Hincks (1884). Thornely has also dealt with Polyzoa from Ceylon (1905) and from the Indian Ocean (1912—material from the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition).

Other papers on Indo-Pacific Polyzoa have been by O'Donoghue & de Watteville (1935-1944) from South Africa, Waters (1913) from British East Africa and Zanzibar, Kirkpatrick (1888) from Mauritius, Waters (1909-10) from the Red Sea, Hastings (1932) from Australia, Canu & Bassler (1929) from the Philippines, and Okada & Mawatari (1935-1956) from Japan.

In addition to the general works on Indian Polyzoa, those of Bengal have been dealt with by Robertson (1921). The polyzoan fauna of the west coast of India has, however, not received much attention in the past, except for the work by Thornely (1916) at Okha. The vast area south of this has remained unexplored, except for stray records by the same author from Mangalore, and by Patil (1953) from Karwar. It was, therefore, decided to make a representative collection from Bombay. Collections were confined to the inter-tidal zone.

A total of 11 species, belonging to seven different families, comprises the present collection. None of these has been previously recorded from Bombay.

Phylum ENTOPROCTA

Family PEDICELLINIDAE

Genus *PEDICELLINA* Sars

1. *Pedicellina cernua* (Pallas)

Genus *BARENTSIA* Hincks

2. *Barentsia gracilis* (Sars)

Phylum ECTOPROCTA

Class GYMNOLAEMATA

Order CTENOSTOMATA

Suborder STOLONIFERA

Family VESICULARIIDAE

Genus *AMATHIA* Lamouroux

3. *Amathia convoluta* (Waters)

Genus *BOWERBANKIA* Farre

4. *Bowerbankia imbricata* Adams

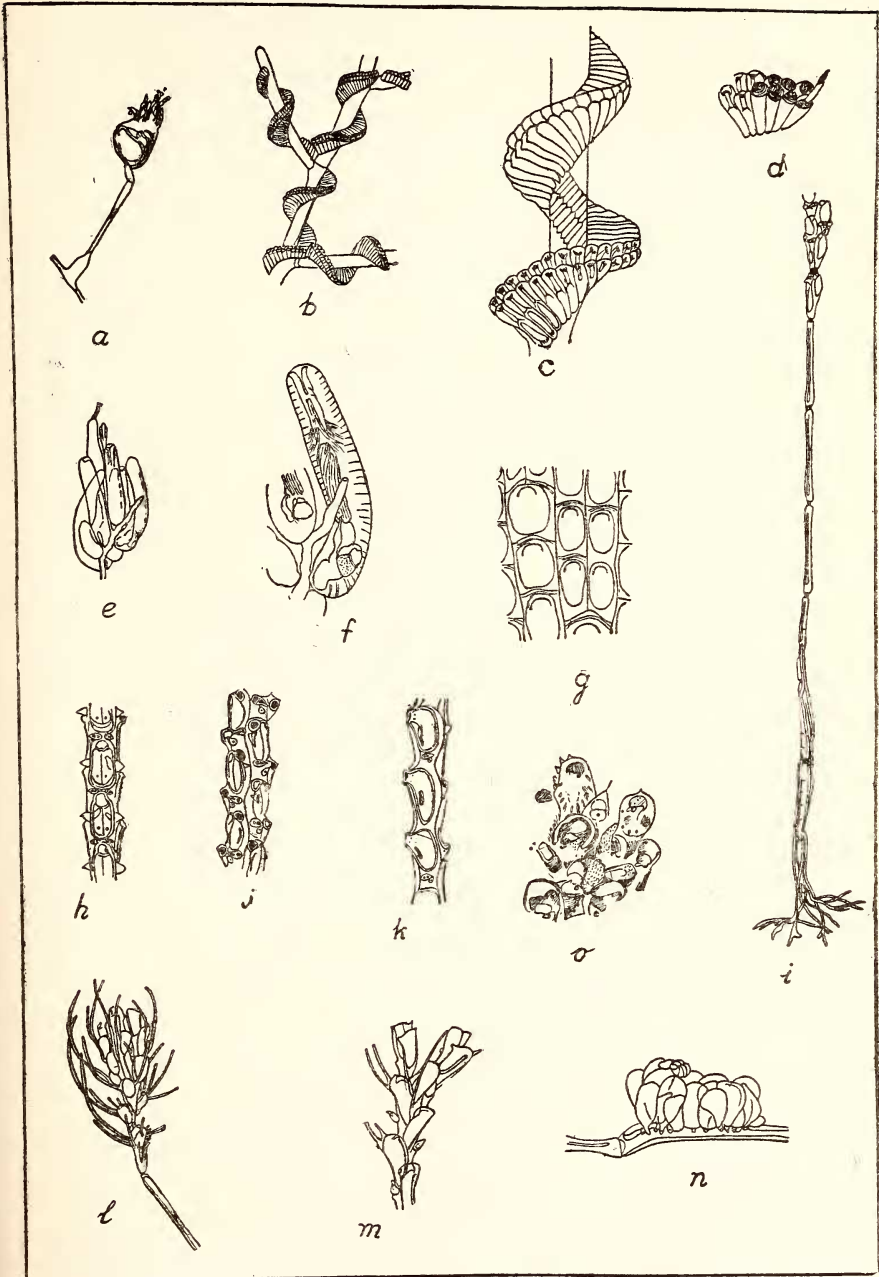
Order CHEILOSTOMATA

Suborder ANASCA

Division MALACOSTEGA

Family MEMBRANIPORIDAE

Genus *ELECTRA* Lamouroux



Barentsia gracilis: a. side view of individual. *Amathia convoluta*: b. part of zoarium; c. group of zoecia; d. zoecia. *Bowerbankia imbricata*: e. group of zoecia; f. portion of stem with one complete zoecium and parts of several others. *Acanthodesia savartii*: g. zoecia. *Nellia oculata* var. *quadrilatera*: h. ovicells. *Poricellaria ratoniensis*: i. proximal part of young colony; j. front view; k. side view. *Caulibugula zanzibariensis*: l. zoecial fan, showing modified proximal zoecium, and end of last kenozoecium of stalk; m. part of branch, showing avicularia; n. parts of two kenozoecia, one with a group of stem-vesicles near distal end. *Celleporaria pilaefera*: o. zoecia, avicularia and ovicells. (All illustrations after Harmer).

5. *Electra pilosa* (Linnaeus)
Genus *ACANTHODESIA* Canu & Bassler
6. *Acanthodesia savartii* (Audouin)¹
Genus *NELLIA* Busk
7. *Nellia oculata* var. *quadrilatera* D'Orbigny
Division COELOSTEGA
Family PORICELLARIDAE
Genus *PORICELLARIA* D'Orbigny
8. *Poricellaria ratoniensis* (Waters)
Division CELLULARINA
Family BICELLARIELLIDAE
Genus *CAULIBUGULA* Verrill
9. *Caulibugula zanzibariensis* (Waters)²
Suborder ASCOPHORA
Division ASCOPHORA IMPERFECTA
Family CELLEPORARIIDAE
Genus *CELLEPORARIA* Lamouroux
10. *Celleporaria* prox. *pilaefera* (Canu & Bassler)
Division ASCOPHORA VERA
Family VITTATICELLIDAE
Genus *VITTATICELLA* Maplestone
11. *Vittaticella* sp.

KEY TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF ENTOPROCTA AND
ECTOPROCTA OF BOMBAY

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Anus lying inside the circlet of tentacles
(Entoprocta) | 2 |
| Anus lying outside the circlet of tentacles
(Ectoprocta) | 3 |
| 2. Stalk approximately of the same diameter and
muscularity throughout, lacking special mus-
cular enlargements | <i>Pedicellina
cernua</i> |
| Stalk has muscular thickenings along it, also a
basal muscular socket | <i>Barentsia gracilis</i> |

¹ The specimens in the present collection do not show the internal proximal cryptocystal denticle characteristic of this species.

² The stolons of the specimens in the present collection do not bear the large vesicles which are characteristic of this species.

3. Zoecia not calcified, membranous; orifice terminal or subterminal, closed by a pleated collar, ovicells and avicularia absent (Ctenostomata)	4
Zoecia box-like, with small subterminal orifice closed by a hinged operculum; brood chambers frequently in the form of ovicells; often with avicularia (Cheilostomata)	5
4. Zooids in spirally curved double rows ..	<i>Amathia convoluta</i>
Zooids in clusters	<i>Bowerbankia imbricata</i>
5. Zooids without compensation sac (Anasca) ..	6
Zooids with compensation sac (Ascophora) ..	9
6. Zooids more or less contiguous, generally calcified except for the frontal membrane; with or without ovicells and avicularia (Malacostega)	7
Cryptocyst extending to orifice, leaving opesiu-les; ovicells hyperstomial or endozoecial ..	<i>Poricellaria ratoniensis</i>
Zoecia uncalcified or only moderately so, in branching colonies; with hyperstomial ovicells and typical avicularia	<i>Caulibugula zanzibariensis</i>
7. Frontal membrane occupying entire ventral surface (Membraniporidae)	8
Frontal membrane reduced to an oval area bordered with spines	<i>Electra pilosa</i>
8. Gymnocyst and ovicells wanting ..	<i>Acanthodesia savartii</i>
Short gymnocyst and small, entozoecial ovicells present	<i>Nellia oculata</i> var. <i>quadrilatera</i>
9. Colony with irregularly piled up, erect zooids.	<i>Celleporaria</i> prox. <i>pilaefera</i>
Colony with delicate, jointed branches with one to three successive zooids, all facing in one direction, making up each internode between joints	<i>Vittaticella</i> sp.